

Cloudy Tonight
and Saturday.

The Washington Times

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NAVY YARD MEN PLAN SWEEPING APPEAL FOR AID

Will Urge Nation-Wide Protests Against Taylor System.

WINTHROP HEARS MACHINISTS' PLAIN

Assistant Secretary Avers Change Will Depend On Investigators' Report.

Machinists employed at the Washington Navy Yard today took up the work of interesting the thousands of employees of navy yards and arsenals throughout the country, in their fight against the Taylor system of shop management, soon to be installed in the Washington yard.

Following a conference with Acting Secretary of the Navy Beekman Winthrop, a committee from Columbia Lodge of Machinists, appointed at a recent meeting for that purpose, set about gathering facts which they say, when submitted to other machinists' organizations in various parts of the country, will cause the latter to help the Washington men in their struggle.

Machinists' Request.
Declaring that the installation of the Taylor system of shop management not only will tend to decrease the efficiency of the expert machinists in the Washington Lodge, but also will tend to work physical harm to the men, a committee consisting of William H. Johnston, the newly elected president of the International Association of Machinists, Thomas E. Carroll, and W. E. Huttell, have asked Mr. Winthrop to oppose this system.

As originally declared by the union when it started the fight against the Taylor methods of keeping back the expert machinists at the yard, on Wednesday night, the committee asked the Acting Secretary of the Navy to withhold introducing the system until after the Congressional committee now investigating it has rendered its report.

The Taylor system deals with the individual rather than with the workmen as a mass, the machinists declare, which eventually will work great hardships on every employee at the yard, regardless of what speed he may perform his duties.

Department Firm.
"The leading idea which pervades the Taylor system of management," the committee told Mr. Winthrop, "is contained in one paragraph of rules, as follows: 'All employees should bear in mind that each shop exists, first and last and for all time, for the purpose of paying dividends to its owners.' This complete elimination of all consideration for the welfare of the employees, that the manufacturer may profit, seems to be the fundamental principle of the system."

Winthrop's Statement.
Beekman Winthrop, Acting Secretary of the Navy, today discussed the visit late yesterday of the navy yard committee. He said the department would do nothing for some time.

Not until the reports of the commission named to inquire into the piecework system and other methods of scientific management, make their complete reports, will anything be done, the Acting Secretary said today.

"No order has been issued changing our present methods," said Mr. Winthrop, "and none will be for some time to come. When such an order is issued, yard workmen may be assured that it will not contemplate any financial or physical injury to them."

Detective To Bring Fugitive Girl Back

Central Office Detective Baur will go to Norfolk tonight to bring back seventeen-year-old Nellie Nolan, taken in custody in the Virginia city about a week ago on a charge of being a fugitive from her parents, who live at 235 Tenth street southeast.

Baur went to Norfolk the day following the girl's arrest, but on his arrival found that she was in a hospital suffering from an attack of appendicitis. Word was received at headquarters last night that she had recovered sufficiently to return to Washington. A charge of incorrigibility will be preferred against the girl in the juvenile court.

WEATHER REPORT

FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT.
Cloudy tonight and Saturday. Not much change in temperature.

TEMPERATURES.
U. S. BUREAU. AFFLECK'S.
8 a. m. 78 8 a. m. 80
9 a. m. 76 9 a. m. 80
10 a. m. 78 10 a. m. 82
11 a. m. 80 11 a. m. 84
12 noon 81 12 noon 85
1 p. m. 82 1 p. m. 86
2 p. m. 82 2 p. m. 86

TIDE TABLE.
Today—High tide, 7:45 a. m. and 8:10 p. m.; low tide, 1:34 a. m. and 2:19 p. m.
Tomorrow—High tide, 7:20 a. m. and 8:50 p. m.; low tide, 2:35 a. m. and 2:55 p. m.

SUN TABLE.
Sun rises..... 6:24 Sun sets..... 6:22

Southern Telegraphers Still in Conference

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the grievance committee representing the Southern railway telegraphers and the officials of the road were still in conference, no agreement having been reached. It is said that the company is far from willing to accede to all the demands of the telegraphers, although it had been expected that some agreement could be reached whereby the differences would be settled. The telegraphers' committee says it has been instructed not to agree to submit the questions to arbitration, and unless the company agrees to the requests a general strike probably will be called. More money, shorter hours, and better working conditions are what the men are asking.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL STRIKE MONDAY IF BENEFIT IS VOTED

Shopmen Ready; Await Action Of Machinists To Call Men Out.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Complete preparations for a strike to be called Monday morning have been made by the officers of the System Federation of the Shopmen on the Illinois Central railway. This information was given out today by an officer of the executive committee of the federation.

Whether the strike will be called will be determined Sunday afternoon, when the executive committee of the machinists meets here. If the machinists decide to vote a "strike benefit" for thirty telegraphers already prepared and ready to be sent to the various points along the railroad will be sent out and the strike will be on. Should the machinists fail to vote to pay a benefit, the strike will be delayed.

It was definitely learned today that the international officers of the allied unions had voted permission to call a strike. All the unions involved, with the exception of the machinists have voted to pay strike benefits.

So confident are the officers here that the strike will be called that every preparation has been made. No notice will be given the railroad if the strike is ordered. The various locals have already been instructed as to the part they are expected to play.

In labor circles today it was said it was believed this was to be a repetition of similar action on the Harriman line.

Ask Hitchcock To Aid In Search Of Relatives

Harriet Isaacs, of 162 West 14th street, New York city, is searching the country for her motherless half sister, who she believes was abandoned in St. Louis by the girl's father, William Hirsch, alias William Hart. Postmaster General Hitchcock received a long pathetic letter today from the older sister. She asked Mr. Hitchcock to extend her some aid in the country for her motherless half sister, who she believes was abandoned in St. Louis by the girl's father, William Hirsch, alias William Hart.

Little Gertrude Hirsch, or Hart, had lived with Mrs. Isaacs until two years ago, when she was thirteen, and her father took her to St. Louis. A year ago Gertrude wrote her half sister saying that her father left her alone and she was friendless. Mrs. Isaacs sent a letter by return mail, saying that she would telegraph transportation, but she never heard from this letter and could not again find Gertrude.

The Postmaster General received in the same mail a similar appeal from Harry S. Gibbs, of Littleton, Colo. Gibbs is searching for his adopted father, Daniel D. Gibbs, who was last heard from in Atlantic City ten years ago.

Mr. Hitchcock was greatly interested in the two letters, and they will be published to the postal service.

Wade, Finance-Crazed, Taken To Cincinnati

Accompanied by his wife and daughter, Everett J. Wade, a former well-known Cincinnati business man, personal friend of President Taft and the late President Harrison, who was arrested here several days ago on a charge of insanity, was taken back to Cincinnati this afternoon. Mrs. Wade and her daughter, who had been visiting in Richmond, Va., arrived in Washington this morning and immediately made arrangements for the removal of Mr. Wade from the Washington Asylum Hospital, where he has been under observation since Wednesday.

Mrs. Wade said her husband had been mentally unbalanced on the subject of finance for several months. Physicians at the asylum said Mr. Wade is apparently rational on all subjects except finance.

Picture Show Man Sued.

Suit for \$3,500 damages was filed today in the District Supreme Court by Michael Gatti against Charles S. Willis and William H. McClure, of the Surprise Amusement Company, for alleged damage and arrears in rent of premises at 905 and 910 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, occupied for a moving picture show. William J. Lambert and R. W. Yeaman are attorneys for the plaintiff.

Blue Mount and Return, Sunday.

Sept. 10th, Southern Railway. Trains to Washington 8:30 a. m. (local) and 1:15 a. m. (local). Last Sunday excursion this season—Advt.

RATE CHANGES DENIED ROADS TO ALEXANDRIA

Interstate Commerce Commission Issues Orders To Two Companies.

WANTED INCREASE TO FIFTY CENTS

Application Of Washington Southern Railway Is Promptly Turned Down.

There will be no increased rate of passenger fare on the Washington Southern railway, between Washington and Alexandria, and points South.

The opposition to the railway's application to the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase the rate between the two cities from 15 to 50 cents, which was made by an individual attorney, Alfred E. Wood, has completely won its case.

The Interstate Commerce Commission today issued an order denying the railroad's application. Other denials were also issued.

The orders of the commission were with one exception a series of denials of the authority asked by the roads.

Reason for Application.

The commission denied an application of the Washington Southern through W. P. Taylor, its traffic manager, for authority to establish and charge a first-class one-way passenger fare of 50 cents per capita for transportation between Washington and Alexandria, in either direction, which would exceed the intermediate fares to and from St. Asaph and also the first class one-way fares between Washington and Seminary, Bush Hill, Lunt, and Franconia, Va.

This application was based on the ground that the fares via the line of the Washington Southern between Washington and points north of it and points on or beyond the line of the Washington Southern south of Alexandria now exceed the sum of the intermediate fares, by reason of the fact that reduced fares have been imposed by the State corporation of Virginia between Alexandria and points in the State of Virginia. Passengers traveling over the petitioner's line from, to, and via Washington, D. C., purchase tickets to Alexandria and repurchase tickets at Alexandria in both directions, thus obtaining through transportation at the sum of the intermediate fares and at a less cost than the through fares; and the purpose of the road in establishing the proposed fare between Washington and Alexandria was to wipe out this practice.

Before denying the petition, the commission gave the application a full hearing.

Second Application Denied.

Another application of the Washington Southern which was denied was for authority to establish fares for the carriage of passengers from and to Washington and points north and south thereof, than the aggregate of the intermediate fares, for the purpose of employing a bridge toll of 25 cents per passenger over the Potomac River bridge at Washington in constructing certain joint through fares between Washington and points north and south thereof, and between Washington, N. C., and Norfolk, N. C., and points beyond on the Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air line and their connections.

The commission turned down an application of the Southern for authority to continue to collect fares and excess intermediate charges between Chattanooga, Tenn., and Washington, and between intermediate points on the line of the Southern and points on the line of the Chattanooga, Tenn., and Bristol, Tenn.-Va., and Washington, also between Dalton, Ga., and Washington, and fares basing upon any of the points named which exceed the sum of the intermediate fares.

Decision Against Southern.
Another application of the Southern which was turned down so far as Washington was concerned was for authority to continue and establish transportation of passengers between Washington and Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah, and intermediate points and fares based thereon, and to collect thereby, that yield greater compensation as a through route than the aggregate of the intermediate fares. These fares exceed the sum of the intermediate fares by reason of the graded bridge toll applied for use of the Potomac River bridge, and the commission is authorized to continue to charge present rates between Atlanta and Chattanooga, but further relief is denied, effective January 1, 1912, as to local fares, and March 1, 1912, as to joint fares.

INFANT BANK CLOSED.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 8.—The police are looking for George Sweet, of Munich, Mich., following the failure of the Bank of Whitmore, Mich., to open its doors. The institution which was established three weeks ago, is said to have had \$11,000 in deposits.

TRAIN KILLS SIGNAL MAN.

CHESTER, Pa., Sept. 8.—A. J. Johnson, thirty years old, of Wilmington, Del., a signal man, was struck by a northbound train on the Pennsylvania elevated road in this city and instantly killed.

SIXTEEN DEAD IN CRASH.

NICE, France, Sept. 8.—Sixteen workmen are known to be dead and over forty are missing in the collapse of the Casino El Dorado, which was undergoing repairs. Thirteen of those buried in the collapse managed to scramble out of the debris unhurt, and five wounded were taken out of the ruins.

HUSBAND IS HELD.

JACKSON, Mich., Sept. 8.—Dr. J. F. Sudman was charged with murder following an analysis of the contents of his dead wife's stomach, which showed evidences of cyanide of potassium. When arrested the police say a vial of the poison was found on Sudman.

CAPE CHARLES, Va., Sept. 8.—Killed by the girl he loved, Walter Beech, the seventeen-year-old son of John Beech, a farmer living three miles from Beauford, jumped in front of the Old Point Comfort express train on the New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk railroad, and was instantly killed.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—Alleging alienation of his wife's affections, Charles B. Stevens, Gratton Center, aged fifty-two, sued his brother, Lyman W., aged seventy, for \$20,000.

BEATTIE CASE GOES TO JURY AT 5 O'CLOCK



LOUIS O. WENDENBURG.

THEATRICAL MAN CANCELS CONTRACT WITH BINFORD GIRL

She Poses, However, In New York For Moving Picture Operators.

HUTCHINS PROTEST IS PREPARED TODAY

Objections of Stepsons to \$30,000 Allowance to Be Filed Tomorrow.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The mercurial Beulah Binford today was greatly awed by her first experience in the metropolis. She was no sooner out of bed than Freeman Bernstein, the theatrical manager, who said he could book her for six weeks at \$1,000 a week, declared he had cancelled her engagements.

The next event was a statement from Beulah: "I wish they'd leave me alone. I'm afraid of New York. It's so big. Ever since I was arrested I have been treated like a freak. I don't want any more notoriety now; I want sympathy."

Meanwhile, with scores of prominent New York women protesting that her appearance on the stage would spell ruin to hundreds of girls, Beulah's theatrical career remained unsettled. It was said that if moving pictures were made of the Beattie case, with Beulah as the chief actor, as contemplated, the venture would prove a loss, because no board of censors would pass the films.

While dozens of persons sought to find her, the moving picture men whisked her away to a secluded moving picture plant where work was begun on a series of films. In these, it is declared, the girl will portray characters designed to have a "high moral effect."

The story of her life is to be depicted in such a manner, the managers say, that it will have an influence against wrong doing. Club women and ministers here today, however, said this was a mere subterfuge.

The moving picture men, fearing that newspaper photographers would spoil their business by snapping her too freely, declined to permit her to be seen in public, and she willingly submitted to the seclusion.

"I ain't worrying any about Henry Clay," she drawled. "I'm sure he's innocent, and he'll get free all right. I regret it is that they didn't give me a chance to testify after keeping me in jail all that time."

CONGRATULATIONS JURY.

"I congratulate you gentlemen that your arduous labors are nearly over," he began. "I congratulate and thank you for the very manifest patience with which you have conducted yourselves during this trial and the very fair attention which you have given to the evidence that has been placed before you."

"I feel sure that whatever may be the verdict in this case, it will be a conscientious verdict. I have no doubt of this. I congratulate myself and Mr. Carter for the fact that the labors that have rested upon our shoulders have been transferred to yours. My labors in this case have been greatly lightened by the very able assistance of my friend and colleague."

"Mr. Carter is usually a very short speaker. I have never known him to speak more than an hour or an hour and a half. In his argument here he found a lodgment in my heart and yours, and I feel that he is not guilty, then it is your duty, under the instructions of your passion or prejudice."

"It is not for us to prove our innocence. The law presumes us innocent, as the court has told you in burning words. If after a full, fair investigation of this case you have reached a verdict that he is not guilty, then it is your duty, under the instructions of your passion or prejudice."

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

CLOSING ADDRESS IS MADE BY THE PROSECUTOR

Strong Argument Presented To the Jury By Mr. Wendenburg.

SMITH IN LONG PLEA FOR CLIENT

Chief Attorney For the Defense Claims Motive For Crime Has Not Been Established.

By JAMES E. BREADY.
Over Times' Leased Wire From Chesterfield Court House.

CHESTERFIELD COURT HOUSE, Va., Sept. 8.—Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., is near his doom. This was the sentiment which spread over Chesterfield court house this afternoon as the last minutes of the wife murder case came and as Prosecutor Louis O. Wendenburg made the closing address.

The case will be in the jury's hands about 5 o'clock, and according to sentiment late this afternoon, the jury will convict Beattie. This sentiment may be wrong, but the feeling that "guilty" will be the verdict is growing stronger every minute.

Mr. Wendenburg helped to accentuate that feeling as he took Beattie step by step from the planning of the murder, the commission to Paul, the ride up the pike, and the execution of the deed itself.

Strong Closing Address.

Mr. Wendenburg is making a masterly address, ignoring no important details, but selecting out of the great mass of testimony the vital points and welding the whole into one strong, continuous weapon, a weapon falling on Beattie's head. Not all of Lawyer Harry M. Smith's fervid eloquence, not all his attempts to create a "reasonable doubt," not all his subtle discrediting of Paul Beattie earlier in his speech, or his later denunciation of Paul as a "vengeful epileptic" have much aided Henry C. Beattie in the opinion of most of those who heard the arguments today. Mr. Smith brought every orator's trick into play. He hinted at this and suggested that; now he burned with white indignation, now hushed his voice till his accents were most tender. But all his artifice and all his sophistry failed to explain away that meeting of Henry and Paul on Thursday night before the murder.

A closely packed court room greeted Lawyer Smith when he began his plea for Beattie's life, the crowds being the largest inside and outside the court room since Monday when Beattie himself was on the stand. Court formally convened at 9:30 o'clock. Mr. Smith, before court opened, said he could not tell how long he would talk. "Only a little," he said, "but when I begin I may be longer."

"Mr. Smith, the court and jury are at your disposal," said the court, and Mr. Smith started.

"I congratulate you gentlemen that your arduous labors are nearly over," he began. "I congratulate and thank you for the very manifest patience with which you have conducted yourselves during this trial and the very fair attention which you have given to the evidence that has been placed before you."

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(Continued on Seventh Page.)

BOY ATTEMPTS HOLD-UP IN LAUREL BANK

Seventeen-Year-Old Weakens When Cashier Shows His Revolver.

FROM ARIZONA, AND WAS SEEKING WORK

Makes Escape, But Is Found Later Hiding In Shed Mile From Scene.

With a display of pluck and daring for which fictional characters from Arizona are famed, Henry Jackson, seventeen years old, a rosy-cheeked, blue-eyed youngster from Yuma, of that State, this morning attempted to hold up the Citizens' National Bank, of Laurel, and came very near succeeding.

Jackson was driven from the bank building after two shots had been fired at him by G. W. Waters, jr., cashier of the bank, made good his escape, and his pursuers were on the verge of returning to their homes after completely scouring the countryside, when the youngster came from his hiding place. He was immediately spotted and four sturdy Laurel citizens surrounded the wooded in which he was hiding, and which was a mile from the village. They brought him to bay.

Identified As Bandit.

He was taken to Laurel and identified as the man who, at the point of a gun, and unassisted in any way, tried to hold up five of the employees. After identification had been made positive, Jackson admitted the charge, and told his captors and the bank officials why he did it.

"I came East in search of work, and failed to find it. I arrived in Washington yesterday morning, asked several people for work, and was turned down in every instance. I wandered to Laurel, and I saw the two bank buildings. They looked 'easy' to me. I decided to try my hand at the hold-up game."

Bought Pistol Here.

"I purchased a pistol in Washington Thursday while in that city, and had it with me. This morning I decided to rob the bank, or kill every man in it. I went into the building with this pistol in my hand. I saw the first sight of a pistol, out of which fire was spurring in my direction, I lost my nerve. I dropped my pistol and fled."

Jackson says he's from Yuma, Ariz., and has been East only two days. He has no mother or father, he said, and no immediate relatives. He was driven to the hold-up game, he explained, because he could not get money honestly. He is seventeen years old, and apparently well educated. His manner is that of a lad brought up in refined circles, and nothing of the crude, would-be "bad man" is about him. With curly light hair, blue eyes, and rosy cheeks, the boy looked not a day over thirteen or fourteen years old.

Believe He Had Accomplishes.

He will be taken to Baltimore or Washington for safe keeping, it is understood. The officials at Laurel fear that the lad has accomplices. Constable D. Keyser, who took charge of the prisoner on his arrival in Laurel, could not say whether he intended to take him to Baltimore or to Washington, or to Laurel by at least two other confederates, who deserted him at the last moment.

Jackson was arrested by Howard Smith, Jr., Sling Mercer, and Calvin Davidson.

Jackson entered the bank at 9:30 o'clock this morning, and despite the fact there were five employees in the rooms at the time, as well as two of the cashier's clerks, came near accomplishing his purpose.

Cashier Saves the Cash.

G. W. Waters, jr., cashier of the bank, who was in the rear of the building when Jackson made the announcement that he wanted all the money in the bank, and if he didn't get it he'd "blow somebody's head off," came hurrying to the assistance of the paying-teller.

Jackson leveled his revolver at Mr. Waters. It happened that the latter had a little .32 caliber automatic pistol in his own pocket, and this he leveled at Jackson, and before the would-be bandit realized he fired. The highwayman dropped his mask, the revolver, and the cash, and fled. He was carrying away his loot, and fled.

Both shots fired at him went astray. Jackson fled across the neighboring town, through a labyrinth of Laurel back alleys, and headed toward Washington. He was arrested in the woods, about a mile from Laurel, and taken to the Citizens' National Bank, of Laurel, immediately organized itself into a manhunting party and scoured the whole countryside for hours.

District Police Notified.

The police of Washington were immediately notified, and the Tenth precinct station sent its entire reserve force along the District line. Every person entering the District by electric car or on the public road, was closely scrutinized. A description of the bandit was flashed to Washington, and every blue-coat in the city was on the lookout for the man.

The following description of the would-be James Jarvis has been sent out by the Washington police:

Wanted for trying to rob bank at Laurel, Md. (Continued on Seventh Page.)